RICHMOND, VA.

Monday Morning, July 24, 1848.

SHOULD THE SOUTH VOTE FOR TAYLOR AND FILLMORE? We have already avowed the opinion that the South could not consistently support Gen. Tayof, so long as he occupies his present suspicious nation on the slavery question, to say the leastand refeses to come out and show his hand boldwhole country. There is a fraud praced some where on this subject, as things now sand, and either the North or the South must be heated, it cannot be denied-unless the old sidier, shaking off the selfish and tricking counsellors around him, shall tear away the veil of mystery that enfolds him and come forth in his rue colors and genuine sentiments, ready to stand epon his own merits and openly avowed opin-

is. What confidence can the South place in e of her own oitizens, who, for the sake of getag votes North and South, allows his opinions a question vital to the South to be misrepresealed, so as to throw the moral influence of his name against the rights and safety of the South. and in favor of the fanatics and disunionists of the North? And yet such is the position occupiel by Gen. Taylor-even admitting that he is prosed to the Wilmot Proviso, of which we have anthe slightest evidence-all his published declaprisons leading to the directly opposite conclusion. We say nothing of his Signal letter, upon which we have expatiated so often, and which, left as it is unexplained, can admit of no other construction, than that, if elected President, he will not veto the Ordinance of 1787, or, which

is the same thing, the odious Wilmot Proviso. We pass on to later revelations of his supporters, and among the most influential members of the Whig party. The Times of Saturday brings to mind the important evidence of "Hon." Caleb B. Smith of Indiana, a "distinguished Whig," as the Times calls him, who has written a letter to his constituents, earnestly urging them to support Taylor and Fillmore. The ter "which (says the Times) we regret to s'e, unjustly assumes for General Taylor views on the subject of slavery in the territories ligencer, which has no "regrets" of any "un-

the ably sets forth his why and wherefore they hould go for TAYLOR and FILLMORE. He did not favor General TAYLOR's nomination, but he following, the conclusion of his letter, addresses itself to a certain class of minds, we hope, not The Alexandria Gazette, a Taylor paper published in our slaveholding State, adopts editorially, word for word the above commendation

ate Whig," and by the National Intelligencer (the great organ of Whiggery) and by the Alexandria Gazette. Mr. Smith says : "As a Northern Whig, desiring to prevent the ow possess, or which we may hereafter acquire, I greatly prefer the election of Gen. Taylor to that of Gen. Cass. This restriction, if made at all, must be made by Congress. Gen. Cass has

neir support to resist any attempt to restrict the extension of slavery. He denies the power of Concress, under the Constitution to make any such estrictions; and, consequently, if he should be elected, he would veto any bill which Congress night pass to effect this important of ject. "Gen. Taylor has pledged himself to leave the decision of this question to the legislative depart ment of the Government, and he will not arrest the action of that department by the tyrannical exercise of the reto power. It, then, Ger. Cass shall be elected, while the policy of the Government will be such as to lead to large a quisitions of critory upon our southern borders, no testric tion upon the extension of slavery into such terri-

tory can be made by Congress, except by a two

thirds vote overriding a Presidential veto. This cannot be hoped for. The election of Gen. Tayor, with the ple iges which he has given to the country will leav to Congress full power to prevent the Here Gen. Taylor is commended to the antislavery Whigs of Indiana as willing and "pledgef to allow Congress to carry out the Wilmot Proviso, and Gen. Cass denounced because he is "pledged" to veto the same odious measure. And this is recognized by a Virginia Whig paper as a trustatement. The reason assigned may be satisfactory "tohy and toherefore" the Whige of In-

be spurned by the Whigs of Virginia. What says the "Hon." Charles Hadson, of Massachusetts, another "excellent, sound, firstrate Whig ?" In a letter to Worcester, there aprears he following language:

"Being unalterably opposed to the further extenand free labor, I feel it to be my duty to do all that an be honorably done to oppose the election of ne Democratic candidate, whose policy I believe could be exclusively Southern.

"General Taylor is not all that I could desire; of from all I can learn of the man, I believe that he is independent, manly and honest, and, if elected would surround himself by a Whig Cabiact. I believe that he is a moderate, conservalive man, and, it elected, would carry out Whig mincip'es. He has pledged himself to sustain the popular will as expressed by the Representatives I the people, and administer the government on the principles adopted by the fathers of the Republic. I believe that he is less belligerent than e Democratic candidate, that he would be more included to peace, less disposed to annex foreign erritory; and, on the great subject of slavery it uld take a more honorable course than his Democratic competitor.

"Another consideration has weight in my mind. The Northern States have a majority in the House of Representatives; but the Senate are qually divided, there being fifteen free and fifteen have States. If the lines should be drawn on the question of slave extension, and the Senate should ivile on geographical lines, the casting vote must he given by the Vice President. The views of Mr. Filmore are well known on this subject. He is a Northern man, in the highest and best sense of the term."

it is unnecessary to quote again the letter of another "sound" Whig, George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, (whom the Whig compliments for his "wisdom"!) who positively asserts that Gen. Taylor's "declared sentiments" (Signal letter) guarantee to the North that he will not veto any restriction on the extension of slavery which Congress may adopt.

But we have more evidence. Cassius M. Clay, writing to Greeley, of the New York Tribune, to come out for Taylor, says:-"On the question of slavery, which to me is the most vital of all. Taylor, the slaveholder, is infinitely preferable to Caes," because, as this wanton aboli tionist contends, "Taylor declares in favor of the SUPREMACY of Congress, while Cass bolds that Congress cannot legislate against the admission of slavery into new territories, and of course must veto any bill prohibiting its introduction." The Hartford [Conn] Courant, Whig, says, at

the end of an article on Gen. Taylor: "We had written thus far, when a gentleman entered our office who had recently had a long and interesting conversation with Gen. Taylo at Baton Rouge. He informed us that the old here expressed himself treely in opposition to the admission of slavery into territory which is now free. Our informant is a Northern man, and

was formerly a resident of this city." Taylor) on the subject of slavery, and was pleasing of the most pleast of the most find that he was opposed to its extension, will lend themselves to a measure which they

quisition or conquest of any part of Mexico .-He spoke of General Taylor's triends in Mississippi and Louisiana, as being for the greater part confined to the sugar planters, who are Whigs, and sound Tariff men, while the only opposition he will meet with in these States will be from the cotton planters, who are Locofocos and

free traders. What makes this information the more reliable, are the circumstances that it comes from a gentleman of acute observation, high sense of honor, inflexible integrity, and one of the most indomitable Whigs in the country." So much for the direct and positive testimony ot "sound" Northern Whigs, the supporters of

his Southern Whig advocates say on the subject. Ex-Governor Jones of Tennessee, a "big gun" of Whiggery, made in Albany, New York, an anti-war, Mexican sympathizing speech, in which he denounced the war as unconstitutional, wicked, unjust and disgraceful-all in the true Corwin vein. Being asked how General Taylor was on the Wilmot Proviso: "I don't know," said Governor J .: "but I believe he will leave it to the representatives of the people." Again, at Cincinnati, when he spoke, Governor Jones was by the people, he thought the election would be enquired of in regard to General Taylor's posi-

"At this he instantly grew circumspect .-Words were weighed here, and carefully meted out. 'My opinion is,' said he, 'that General TAYLOR will leave this matter to be settled by the people's representatives in Congress. 'But we o not want your opinions,' replied the voice-'we want those of General Taylor.' 'If that is what you desire,' said the speaker, 'you must go down and ask OLD Zack himselt."

cinnati Enquirer says:

And, again, at Carthage, Ohio, Gov. Jones, ac. cording to the Cincinnati Altas, a Whig paper, "expressed the opinion, that Gen. Taylor would veto no bill passed by Congress containing the restriction on slavery; but would abide by the beglslative will of the people, expressed through Congress."

We shall bring forward but one more witness and he is a most important one, not only in his Times carefully omits that portion of the let. own conceit but in the view of the coon-worshipping Whig Club of 1844 in this city. Gen. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, a slaveholding State, has been sponting in favor of Taylor, in the distant which he has never expressed." But we find North. At Augusta, Maine, he made a speech, the objectionable passages in the National Intel- of which the spirited "Age" gives the following

"Turning from the consideration of the buoys just assumptions" on the part of Mr. Smith, but and snags, the orator proceeded to say that, in the boldly and cordially commends the letter of boldly and cordially commends the letter of "that excellent, sound, first-rate Whig," in which presented, the North was offered the best terms.—
The ably sets forth his why and wherefore they are awarded the Vice President, with a casting vote; while all the South would have would be a President, with no vote at all, and pledged in advance to velo no congressional measure deliber indorses his character and his principles. The rat ly passed. We repeat this statement for the benefit of all concerned But what a naked exposition of the insignificance to which the Whigs could reduce the office of President of the United States! Elected by the direct votes of the people to represent them in one of the departments of government, and stand up as their guardian against the errors and corruptions of legislative bodies, (and our history has too often shown them of the National Intelligencer. Let us see now capable of being corrupted!) Whiggery would abrogate the conservative power of the President, what are the "principles" of General Taylor, which the Constitution ordains, and which the thus endorsed by this "excellent, sound, first. Magistrate is sworn to support, and invite every men may hope, by log-rolling or baser appliances, to force through the two houses of the na-

tional legislature. The bucys, the snags and the veto, however, consumed but little of the orator's time. It was mainly occupied with other matters, such as that General Cass was "a large mushy man," who went to Palestine to get a bottle of water from the Jordan with which to haptize a baby of the French King-that he should like to see the Iwa condidates for President toated round for exhibit tion as a measure of Whig electioncering-that the signature of General Taylor was a ridionlous scrawl which would occasion much delight to the b'noys, could they see it-that Gen. Taylor's wife was a very fine old lady, familiarly known to all the camp as "Aunt Peggy"-and finally, that General Combs' black norse loved his children as ardently as he did. The reason for this latter fact was not stated. We suppose the worthy orator intended to indicate the degree of equality to which a portion of the black race are sometimes advanced in the Southern States."

We ask the South to examine this evidence of leading Northern and Southern Whigs, which we have grouped together, and to decide for itself whether a gross fraud upon the people is not designed. If Gen. Taylor does not entertain the views ascribed to him by these "distinguished" Southern and Northern men, is it not an arrant imposture upon the North to hold him up as a candidate sympathizing with its anti slavery preindices? If Gen. Taylor does hold these odious and dangerous" principles," should not the South shrink back with horror, as from a leper, and, as the Times once said, "reject [his] embrace"? The issue must be met-it cannot be avoided; and while the Signal letter stands, unexplained diana should vote for Gen. Taylor-but it will

and unrefused, the South will be faithless to hersell, if she hesitate as to what course to pursue How stands Lewis Cass, on the other hand?-His opinions on this subject are published to the world, North and South, East and West. They are based upon the Constitution-they boldly and thoroughly conflict with the factious views of the Barnburners and Northern Whigs-they follow out the compromises of the Constitution, and come up to the just and conservative standard which the South has adopted. This we have often shown, and deem it unnecessary to repeat here. But there is more evidence that Lewis Cass is sound and reliable on this question. He I would throttle every raccoon, stave every cider has pledged himself to abide by the glorious platform of principles established at Baltimore-and one of those principles covers all the ground on the subject of slavery, for which the South has contended. It is true that Mr. Witcher and the Southern Whig press (with Yancey, the Alabama Barnborner,) ridicule the force of the Baltimore resolution, and charge the Southern delegates at Baltimore with having violated their instructions, and practised treachery to the South. But we have a witness more potent and influential than any of them-we allude to Mr. Berrien, a Whig Senator from Georgia, who, a few days since, employed the following language in his speech in the Senate against the Wilmot Proviso section of the Oregon bill. We call attention to the passage, and we boldly say that the South may firmly and safely confide in Lewis Cass, who is pledged to carry out the "principles of policy," so forcibly commented upon by Mr-Berrien, a Whig Senator from a slaveholding

"What remains but to refuse all legislative interference with a question so pregnant with dan-ger to the integrity of the Union? I address myelf also in a perfectly respectful spirit to gentle men on the other side of the chamber-to my po litical opponents. To them I appeal to adhere to those principles of policy which they have recently t solemnly resolved, as a cardinal principle of Democratic faith, "That Congress has no power the domestic institutions of the several States.

And again: "That all effor's of the abolitionists of others made to induce Congress to interfere with elation thereio, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political insti-

I address myself to gentlemen, some of whom participated in the deliberations of that convention, and united in the affirmance of these resolutions-all of whom are "friends to our political institutions"-I appeal to them to say if this bill The Philadelphia News (Whig) has seen "an this Union is consistent with that resolution? intelligent friend, lately from Baton Ronge," who ask them if it is not an "interference with the Navy are filled with Whigs and Democrats -"had frequent conversations with him (General question of slavery"-if it is not at least an "inci-

and that he had always been opposed to the ac- I themselves have recently and publicly declared | en massel While there is no division at the | called emphasically, fundamentum amais sciential only way to accomplish the object contemplated, | to be "calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences;" to "have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the permanency of the Union?" However we may differ on other subjects, I offer them my adhesion to this principle of Denugratu faith, and pray them to adhere to it. With the privilege which belongs to those of a common faith, I warn them against an interference with the question of slavery, by taking even an inci-pient step in relation to it.

MR. STEVENSON.—When the Enquirer, by authority of Mr. Stevenson, contradicted the report, that this gentleman had expressed the opinion that Mr Van Buren would be elected, we supposed that our informant had been mistaken. We how learn that there was no mistake about it; and we presume the editors of the Enquirer are fully advised of the fact by this time—We await their correction of their contradiction.

General Taylor. Let us now see what some of Until we saw the above in Saturday's Whige we had heard nothing on the subject, and could not, therefore, make any "correction." It is proper, however, that we should state, that we have since heard from the gentleman to whom the rumor is traced, and he is confident, that some three weeks since he had a conversation with Mr. Stevensor, who said that he believed Mr. Van Buren would receive the votes of all the free States and would be elected; but if he was not elected thrown into Congress, and there he would be tion upon the free territory question. The Cin- elected. He adds, however, that he is not sure that Mr. Stevenson spoke seriously the above

This is all the information we have. The gen. tleman to whom we refer, is a warm personal triend of Mr. S evenson and ourselves, and we have no wish to bring his name out in the newspapers-nor is it necessary. Mr. Stevenson has spoken so confidently of Gen. Cass's election to several persons in this city, that we are still convinced that the gentleman referred to must have misunderstood him, or that, whatever he may have said tavorable to the prospects of Van Buren's election, was said in playful badinage .-In this very investigation an incident occurred to show how easily a conversation may be misunderstood, though there may be not the remotest intention to deceive. One gentleman assured us positively, that another told him that he (the latter) had himself heard Mr. Stevenson use the language alluded to, and had pointed out to him the spot on Main street where the conversation occurred .-This was not so; he had misunderstood his language, and hence the unwilling error in which he found himself. We refer to this fact simply was acqually said.

A TEST VOTE.

On Saturday the Senate rejected, 17 to 37, motion of Mr. Baldwin to strike out all of the territorial bill after the 20th section-thus leaving the bill to apply to Oregon alone. This looks as if the bill would pass by a handsome vote. Mr. Clayton sustained, and Mr. Hamlin opposed the bill. A motion to adjourn was carried, 29 to 22. Mr. Clayton entreated the friends of the bill to press it to a vote at the earliest possible moment. The House passed, 108 to 76, the Civil and Appropriation Bill, with the objectionable \$50 000

appropriation to the Savannah River. We hope the Senate will vet strike it out, "THE LETTER" SUPPOSED TO BE FOUND. The Union says that forty-cieht letters addressed to Gen. Taylor have been sent on to Washington from the Baton Rouge Post Office. Gen. T. having refused to take them out. Among them are two postmarked 7th and 9th June, at Dhiladalahia, in the hand mairing of Gov. Ma head, as members of Congress from North Caro lina unhesitatingly pronounce it. The last is probably the leter-and we have the curious spectacle of Whiz organs (like the Richmond Whig and Raleigh Register) denouncing "the spies of Cave Johnson" for "crime and depreda-

to take out of the office his own notification as a At the request of the Baton Rouge Postmaster the whole batch of 48 letters have been returned

Read the letter of Peter Sken Botts. It is marked with the spirit, humor and force of its

For the Enquirer.

SECOND LETTER FROM P. S. BOTTS TO JOHN VAN BUREN.

Mr. John Van Buren: I wrote to you the other day in the spirit of kindness, supposing that your Wilmot Proviso trap was only set to catch Democrats; and consequently I was anxious to form a coalition with you. But, to my unspeakable mortification and regret, I discover that you bait for Taylor Whige as much as Cass Democrats; and that it is manifestly your design to push you little scheming, twisting, bald headed daddy into the Presidential chair over the head of both old Zac and Cass. This is a thing I did not dream of. I took it for granted that you aimed at noth ing but a little detection in the Democratic ranks, and the organization of a party that would perchance give the Barnburners the control of New York; but I perceive that you are pushing your incendiary schemes into neighboring States; and that your design is to array the North against the South, upon a principle of open, fligrant, undisus Whigs never thought of making such an issue as this, for the plain reason that it evitably destroy the Union. It Hale himself is to be believed he does not go this far. It I thought our principles would lead to the for mation of parties merely by geographical lines, barrel, and burn up every log-cabin in the country. It is the beauty of these principles that they are Catholic-of universal application-gentle and suasive in their influences-reaching the best part of man's moral nature and leaving the worst parts untouched. All we Whigs desire is a few loaves and fishes as the fruits of our principles; but the worst man in our ranks (a lew mad abolitionists alone excepted) would surrender a hundred thousand baker's dezens of loaves, and all the fish in the sea, rather than give up our great and glorious Union. Why, God bless you man, do you and your daddy get together, and take a little sober thought of what you are doing. Think where you are going and what is to be the end of the journey. Fling out of the case the monstrous injustice of your one principle; grant that you snatch all power from the South by your ination, and that you enforce your Wilmot Proviso doctrines; what then? Will the South submit to this? She cannot - she will not. You will have no more slave territory; and what then? still professes his old doctrines with regard to slavery in the States. But what signify his principles upon this head, in a war confessedly begun upon man's relations, and not upon his sins, civil or political? To get up a political whirl-wind is easy enough; but to direct it, or to limit its ravages is not in the power of man. And remember sir, that those who awake a desolating storm are him elected upon the sole principle of uppro voked hostility to the South-that South to whom he owes more than any man living-that peal it in your father's ears)—that South in the U.S. in the annexed territory, and those who alion bill was proceeded with. which rest the bones of Jockson, his friend, his shield, his benefactor-what has he to expect or other purposes. Under those considerations from the South? He has to appoint officers, innumerable, at the South. They must be Wil mot Proviso men, or rank Abolitionists, and all Rio Bravo there will not be one man who is not this expression, that it is based upon a critical bitterly opposed to him, and all his confederates

South, there is a strong constitutional party at the North violently opposed to him. posed to him as parties are usually opposed to personally, as an ungrateful deserter from his party-a desperate demagogue, who, not content with having once been made President by the favor of his countrymen, must leap from the into office as your father is trying to creep in .-This sectional organization looks alarming at the first blush; but, thanks be to God, it cannot work when it is put up; and let the South con sole herself with this reflection. It may work animosities, which will lead to a speedy dissolution of the Union, and that under a state of feeling certain to produce civil war; it may do mischief in a thousand ways; but as for the Federal Government getting along under it, the thing is impossible. The Southern States will legislate all its officers out of their bounds, as the Northern States some of them be legislated the slave-reclaiming clause out or the Constitution. They will make its ports, arsenals and custom houses so hot, that no man can live in them. Congress will kindle a fire round the President, which all the engines of his party cannot keep from burning him to death. Senate will ratify none of his nominations; the other House will furnish him no supplies, and they will never adjourn. (They will be their own "fiscal agent" then, my word for it) It won't work, Johnny; it won't work. The heads | Fauquier Springs on the 21st and 22d instant. that put np our beautiful political system, were omething better than a nest of martin gourds, wall around little Delaware and Rhode Island. that all the States of the Union cannot break down, without first breaking down all their own securities of life liberty and happiness. I beg you, Sir, to look ahead, a little beyond "theex tension of slave territory," and you will plainly States, through all their length and breadth, into slave territory-that if you succeed, you will be putting your father on a bed cheerfully voted for him for President, and it needs repose and sober meditation upon the pas-And do you not perceive that yours is the very course to elect Cass? If any thing it the world could induce me to torsake eld Zac, it would be just the thing that you are doing. I wall go for the "Immortal," "courted them?" Was it in the Cass, saying to the old hero, "Excuse me, sir until I avail myself of Cass's influence at the North to put out a prairie fire that Van Buren has kindled there, and which must be exinguished or the whole country will be converted into a barren waste. Stay at home, noble old sin of the South, four years longer, and, in the mean imput your arms in order, for we may have need you in your more appropriate sphere. When ! shall have made things easy for you at he White House, I will return to you and give you my that "our national character, our best conscien-hand to place you in it." This is war, as a cies, our duty, all weigh nothing in the scales Southern Whig, I would do, and what it is not unlikely, many Southern Whigs will lost you the master. The instrument, called the Constitution, after pronouncing all men equal, and have you are, if you do not wish needlessly to bring your family name into everlasting con empt. As colored person to be denied all political rights, to your famer's declining a nominated by your infatuated clique, it is all stuff. Who believes When the hands are played out showing who gets the stakes, and I will show you sho managed the game. You have been too zanous, a of a sudden, Johany, to have been pushed into a sudden, Johany, to have been pushed in this thing by your own sluggish impules. Will You have passed the Rubicon, and you will driv on to your own nothing! Mark what I tell you sir, or rather tell your tather through non, "No the world shall ever medicine him to hat swee paw" to this work. A few more year and no man in this Union, or who ever was n it, will self-or lover than yourself, on'es "y o-"on esterity will place you, nor is it worth's though

ance and dignity. Of course, "and my you ler reck the read than ever did the a "ser." tion," because their nominee for President refused for my slaves than he has for me, and draws and when I protest in terms of honest intignation against such barbarous unprovoked duelty an prised of your firry temper and insolence of speech but I would have you to understand hatdyou have ing, I have, and you cannot temp me o let down Bot I will teach you, sir, that I am un insenble to your insults, nor to to be drivenfrom who my conscience approves, by any of your Southern blus-ering—you're not going to bull one into submission, I assure you, sir." This Van Bu renism-whilem abolitionism. Now sir, as you have become a proselyte to the new tilth, let me with our feelings in this way. If you

us, why be it so; but do not tantalize jour victin and insects' privileges under torture.

You have been pleased to say the Virginia has "degenerated"; of course you mest sin supported your tather. Now, in my lamble opnion, and so I have always thought, Vigit at the very lowest point of her degenera-Presidency You and he are giving amentable proof of it; but you and he are no be men to find fault with her. Suffice it to say, hat nia thought she was voting for a tr can: so thought all who relied upon its profe-sions. As for me, I never had the least could dence in him, and, therefore, I am entirely he from the sin of Virginia in making him Presdent. However, let me do him justice; he kep his pledges while in office, and that inswere Virginia's purpose, and was so much buter than I expected of him, that, ontil lately, I have ever since set him down as by no means as slippery as he is generally thought to be. But, sir, were it not contrary to all courtesy, decency and justice to hold New York responsible for tour opnions, I would institute a strict comparson between Virginia and your State just at this time; the result of which, I am sure, would no discreditable to the Old Dominion. Suffice it to say, you had better not provoke this kind of com parisons. I have done with you, sir. I retract | Messrs. Toombs, Kennedy, Duer, Thompson, my proposition for a coalition with you, believing | Haskell and Pendleton. that yours is the most dangerous party ever g you have lighted your torch at the aboltion fire a little too soon. The Whics have not ret so far forgotten the warnings of Washington, nor the Democrats those of Jefferson, as to wheel by sections at the command of Martin Van Buren. 1 write this, not in the hope of curing you or your lather-I am too well acquainted with mankind not to know that you are past recovery; but I hope that what I have said may open the eyes of at least some of the peace loving, justice loving citizens of your country to the dangers of your post ion, before, in their honest opposition to slavery, they are decoyed into your meshes.

PETER SKEN BOTTS.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

the Spanish tongue, an essential part of the education of such of our fellow citizens as may in future be employed as civil or military officers of willemigrate to the said States, for commercial we hazard a few observations upon Mr. Robinson's Spanien Grammar.

This work, unlike most of them published of late, belongs to the classical order. We mean by in an elementary book. Under this point view, we consider the work well calculated for

In treating of verbs which so widery differ from posed to him as parties are usually opposed to him each other in this country, but opposed to him pointed out this difference, and illustrated his tempersonally, as an ungrateful deserter from his of an inquisitive student, without filling his grammar with innumerable quotations, as many authors do; quotations which give no instruction to officers of the navy in the perty farceny employthe scholar, but merely disguise the pedantry of the teacher under the mark of erudition, and have, grave's brink into the office again, from the necks of nearly half the nation. Why, Sir, no at er all, no other object but to make a hig book. The Syntax is reduced to some observations conthe teacher under the mark of erudition, and have, at er all, no other object but to make a highook. The Syntax is reduced to some observations contained in a few pages that are quite sufficient to public vessels in the coasting trade. He did not public vessels in the coasting trade. He did not public vessels in the coasting trade. give to any pupil a key to Spanish composition. The number of exercises is limited to twenty-two | would lower the apprix and character of the navy. adapted to the grammatical rules, and extensive A quality peculiar to Mr. R.'s system, is to have which he was called upon to perform was houp crimes, many and horrible; it may kindle consensed his whole plan of instruction into a norable because it was a duy prose and postry without any difficulty; very dif-ferent, in this respect, from those long, tedious Mr. Rusk was a little surprised at the Sens and incoherent systems such as Dofi-t's and Manesca's which may indeed teach a pupil how to

> reflective and inquiring scholar.
>
> JOSEPH MICHARD, Professor of French, Spanish and Italian. To the Editors of the Enquirer :

I see in your paper of the 15th a statement from the Warrenton "Flag," that the Hon. Thomas Corwin of Ohio is not to be invited to the "Taylor Mass Meeting" to be held at the You exclaim, "Well done," and "rejoice to see that a majority of the Whigs of Fauquier

Johnny. They foresaw that just such men as have had the decency, propriety and respect for you and your daddy would rise up in the big states, and they kindly and wisely put a brazen Telegraph politicians who sought to pollute the soil of Virginia with his presence." I am sorry to remove the pleasing reflection with which this supposed patriotism of the

Whigs of Fauquier seems to have inspired you; but you are wofully mistaken. Repudiate Cor win! the arch fiend of Abolitionism! They see that your projects will convert the United | have done no such thing. He has been invited, and has promised to attend.

So far from repudiating him, they would have would have given them infinite satisfaction to have had him on the ticket with General Taylor.

When did the Whig party ever repudiate the Abolitionists? Was it in '44, when they so eagerly sought their support-in the words of special mission of C. M. Clay to those Northern fanatics in the same campaign, for the purpose of securing their votes for the then "Great Em bodiment of the Whig party? Or, indeed, in the hearty admiration they have always mani fested for, and the support they now gire to this same C. M. Clay, the quo-dam friend of Henry, and at present the warm and zealous advocate of Taylor's election-whose doctrine is, and after declaring that all free persons shall enjoy a free inte course with the Stales, suffers the of that reducing the appropriation for the navyfree negro to be driven out of all, and excluded yard at Memphis, were concurred in. from such rights Deliver m from an instrument thus vartial, thus unjust, that can be thus perverted, and made to sanction projudices and party feel ngs, and not the accidental distinction of co. lor."-And who says, fiery hear's, and iron pikes in the streets, and

Or, gentlemen, do we find their repugnance to, and repudiation of all connection, political or otherwise, with this (Abolition) portion of the Justiless of our country in the fact, that gress from the non-slar holding States is a Wilmot Provise man, and many of them the rankest Garrison, Birney and Haleites? Or in the further pregnant fact, that the universal Whig par'y cling with a peculiar tenacity to all of their men, however unpatriotic and treasonable the positions they take; however ultra, savage, damnable and nefarious the Abolition

doctrines they promulgate. When any of our leading men prove unsound on this in ation of abolitionism we aband withem - vid: conventions '41 and '48; but with the Davis, Gidlings, Pattrey, Fuck, et ideans genus, seem to be objects of peculiar affection and com- ed and referred to the committee on Public

Though their Presidential ticket has on it the of a rank abolitionist, yet the great mass of th

You have done the Whig party hereabouts, I ess than justice, considering with they have done

But, sirs, how could they refuse to farite Co win, when their very committee of invitations is nesonad on the Wilmor Proviso, one of said committee being a declared Wilmot Provisor ninion of the third we are not apprised of-bu Not it. - One of its members [if we under stand the force of language] adopts and endorse nate, in which he counsels the Mexicans to we come our gailant little band of heroes "with

doody hands to hespitable graves."

No, sir, they do not repudiate Corwin. They

ments and a triamph of abolitionism, (as well h may,) he is almost sure to come. He will "orator of the day" - "the observed of all observ be extended to him-the arms of Southern Whigs will be entwined around this treasonable god of abolitionism.

[After all, Corwin did not attend. He was ei her afraid to come or reluctant to raise his voice for Taylor. But that does not excuse the volved in his invitation. According to the Flag, the following Whig speakers were present:-

THECTIE UN CONGRESS--First Session.

FRIDAY, JULY 21. SENATE.

Mr. flale's resolution calling for information in regard to car halpunishment in the Navy, was roing after some explanations, agreed to. The House amendment to the bill relating t was concurred in and the bill passed. Miss Dix, granting a portion of the public lands for the benefit of the indigent insane of the United

On motion of Mr. Athert n, the Naval Appropriation bill was again taken up, and a debate ensued on a motion by Mr. Lewis to reco the vote by which the amendment of Mr. Niles

Some conversation here took place on a motion to lay the bill on the table, with a view to renew a motion previously made by Mr. Clayton, to take up the special order, "the bill to establish the territorial governments of Oregon, California and New Mexico." With a ceneral understanding that this last mentioned bill should be taken ing that this last mentioned bill should be taken Thompson, chiefly in reference to the "inconsis- a cliers nationaux. There were lieutenants, bridge that the Nagal Appropriation ing that has has instantion in immediately after the Naval Appropriation Bill was disposed of, and should thereafter take precedence of all others, Mr. King withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and the consideration of the other amendments to the Naval Appropri-

Mr. Rosk proposed to amend, by adding a bill reported from the past office committee, authorising the Postmaster General to employ any of the vessels of the United States, not otherwise employed, in the transportation of the mail, freight and passengers, and asked the year and nave, analysis of the parts of speech, each me of the importance of the amendment now, when the out a division out a division out a division of the amendment now, when the out a division of the amendment now, which is explained with care and perspectively; the line of our troutler has become so extended, and Wo be to the officer that comes between these points, under his commission! The Army and stadent being thus enabled to supply, by his own invised that the small additional expense should stadent being thus enabled to supply, by his own invised that the small additional expense should not be taken into consideration in comparison re details as cannot be given | not be taken into consideration in comparison with the advantages to flow from the adoption of

was to adopt the amendment to this bill. The practice convended for, of presenting such sub-Mr. Allen was opposed to converting our war vessels into coasting vessels, and engaging the

ment of landing a barrel of fish at one port and a

honorable than that of the gallant tar. The duty ter's definition of the erm 'perty larceny." He

, but which will never satisfy the mind of a He had seen the officers of the army endemant-was "netty largeny" employ. ment. There would be nothing in the service has advanced id on all descriptions. The derequired by the amendment which he had proposed, which would degrade any officer or seargrades. Upland tair brines 41d; New Orleans

tee, proposed amendments, which were a opied, modifying the law in regard to contracts for to Bacon is active, and prices are tee, proposed amendocents, which were a open, modifying the law in regard to contracts for to bacco, so as to secure a supply of a good quality in the seamen, restricting the number of professors of mathematics to twelve and gives to them \$1,500 per annum, while on duty, and \$500 when | ed at 38s. a 41s. in bbls. and kegs; for tree, 35s.

Another, from the same committee so modi tying the regulation which limits the number of assed midshipmen, as to authorise an increase

One or two other unimportant amendments to the bill, from the same committee, were agreed o, when the amendment of Mr. Johnson, to pro- | a million and a half from an unexpected quarvile for the losses of the officers and seamen of ter. the Peacock, Shark, &c., was taken up, and a oroviso was offered to it, requiring an examination by a Court of Inquiry into the circumstances, Several before the payment shall be made.

Mr. Niles moved the insertion of a proviso that this appropriation shall not be considered as approving or ratifying contracts for a longer term than five years; which was rejected by veas 10, nays 38. Mr. N. moved further to amend the bill by

inserting a proviso that the contractors on the line from Panama to Astoria shall touch at various points upon the coast of California and New Mexico, if required by the Secretary of the Navy with the concurrence of the Postmaster General; which was agreed to. At a late hour the bill was reported to the Se nate, and the amendments, with the exception

The question being upon concurring in the amendment respecting the navy yard at Memphis, the yeas and nays were taken, and no quorum voted. A second call of the yeas and nays was had and still no quarum votes

On motion by Mr. Benton, the Sergeant at Arms was directed to go after the absentces; panes of glass only between them and the silver and in a short time a quorum being present, the yeas and nays were for the third time taken on the ques ion of concurring in the amendment reducing the appropriation for the Memphis Navy-yard, and it was determined in the nega

tive-yeas 11, navs 31. After the adoption of other amendments in m dshipmen in the navy, vid borne and me. he engressed for a third reading, and was read a third time, and rassed.

The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Rockwell of Connecticut moved that the House proceed to the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

By the unanimous consent of the House, Mr Darling of Wisconsin presented Resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking Congress to grant to that State the Mili-Wrig par y, such men as Webster, Corwin, Hale, tary Reservation at Fort Winnebago, for the ed and referred to the committee on Public

Also, Resolutions asking Congress to so modiname of a declared Wilmet Provise man, and that fy the law of August 6th, 1846, granting certain lands to the State of Wisconsin, so as to permit the State to select certain other lands in lieu of the lands therein granted. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the same committee. Also certain Joint Resolutions, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of

Wisconsin to vote for the incorporation of the 'free territory provisions' into any law organising any new territory in Oregon, California and New Mexico. Ordered to be printed and

The consideration of the motion to recon sider the vote by which the House yesterday rejected the General Appropriation Bill, was then

resumed, ant Mr. Smith of Indiana addressed the House in favor of the appropriation for Savannah river, in a general examination of the question of in ternal improvements, and on other national questions upon which the two great political parties are divided. He was in favor of a re consideration of the vote, and of the passage of the bill with the item referred to included.

Mr Stuart of Michigan followed, in reply to Mr. Smith, and in defence of the principles of General Cass and of the Democratic Platform, as laid down by the Baltimore Convention. On the Wilmot Proviso he admitted that General Cass had changed his opinion, and he further expressed the conviction that General Cass, if elected President, will sign any bill for necessa ry and constitutional improvements of Rivers

Mr. Goggin next obtained the floor, and spoke his hour, on the same general political objects, of course in opposition to the measures of the Administration, and to the nomination of General Cass. He reiterated the charges so repeatedly denied) against the friends of the Baltimore nominee, of having put forth one edition of his "Life" for the North and another for the South. He denied that General Taylor was afraid to express his opinions, while the piece of deception to which he referred, was evidence that the friends of General Cass were afraid to

have his known. [Mr. McClelland explained that of 3,000 copies which he subscribed for, of the "Life" which it was charged was designed for the in enlargement of the Congressional Burying South, every copy was distributed at the North, and he believed that every copy of each edition published, had been indiscriminately distributed without regard to the North or the South.]

Mr. Goggin did not intend to charge the gentle-man from Michigan, with any improper conduct with reference to the publication. He proceeded, and in allusion to Mr. Yancey, called up denied that Mr. Mr. loge, of Alabama, who denies Yancey would support Gen Taylor.

Mr. Goggin die not in end so to assert. But he would say, that Mr. Yancey would not support Mr. Thompson, of Miss, spoke to the question

immediately under consideration—the reconsider-ation—and expressed the hope that if the bill that the President would interpose his veto. Barrow, of Tennessee, followed Mr. tency" of the Democratic members in voting against a bill so necessary to carry on the affairs of the government, now near the close of the present administration, and when no farther in-

vors are to be expected from him. He seemed also to consider their course inconsistent in voting against the appropriation for Savannah River, while they professed to be in favor of the improvement of Rivers and Harbors by the General Governmen!.
At the conclusion of Mr. Barrow's speech, Mr.

Evans of Md, moved the previous question, and the vote rejecting the bill was reconsidered, with-

and demanded the Previous Question-pending Mr. Underwood was in favor of the proposition of th the consideration of which the House adjo tion of the Senator from Texas, and thought, from his own experience in legislation here, that the Court House on Thursday, July 26th.

Arrival of the Elibernia. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. France Tranquil-Excitement in Ireland-A vance in Cotton-No change in Breadstoff.

Correspondence of the Battimore Patriot. NEW YORK, July 21-9, P. M. The steamer Hibernia, Caprain Harrison, has just arrived from Liverpool; after a passage of thirteen days, and I hasten to send you the fol-

IRELAND .- An Express from Dublin, which

left on Friday night, states that the Catholic Clergy of Arch Diocese of Teatrn Have resolvto his country - and to oppose the formation of a League. Mar-And what line of merchantmen from New York | tin is soil at large. Devon Riley has written to any person to acquire, in a short time, a know- could compete with a line of steamers to start the Attorney General, avowing the authorship of from the public treasury. He denied the right of incendiary articles in the Irish Felon newspaper. the United Scales to enter into competition with The Itish papers are very fierce in their denonciations of the Government, and cannot fail to excite the attention of the authorities. was introducted the worst kind of any forces. A are rapidly subsiding. Armed men, with loaded the rolling of a fish barrel, by those connected muskers, and instruments for easing bollets, with the navy, was to be considered "peny larces have been discovered in the collars of Paris.—

The destruction of property during the insurrecg ged in far more laborious service, which they then was less than actival supposed. Meny houses but any service which their country required of sections of the city all was ruin. Order had been were battered considerably, however, and in some LIVERPOOL MARKETS, July 8.- Cotton

nan of the navy.

After some further remarks by Messrs, Under-bales above the quantity on hand at the same After some further remarks by Messrs, Underwood, Allen and Houston, Mr. Rusk's amendment was rejected, 18 to 23.

Some other amendments were proposed and rejected, when Mr. Yulee, by direction of the navel committee.

Mr. Yulee, by direction of the navel committee.

o 36s, for ordinary weight. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are very satisfactory and encouraging. The Money Market has improved under the announcement of the Chanceller of the Exchequer, that the Government had effected immense saving in public expenditures, and had received

The illustrious Chateaubriand died upon the Several Irishmen have been transported for drilling and training openly, and in defiance of

There is nothing startling from Italy. The peace negotiations had failed. An insurrection of galley slaves that had broken out in Sicily, was quelled after a fearful slaughter of the con

We copy the following from the Philadelphia North American of Saturday morning.

FRANCE .- On the 27 h ul imo, as some Nana! Guards were searching a house in the Rue du Fauburg St. Antoine, they found in a cellar 37 armed men, with 107 loaded muskets, and instruments for cutting balls, in their possession. The men surrendered without resistance.

An eye witness, thus describes the subsequent appearance of the different localities where confliets had taken place. On the 30th olt, I made a further tour through the theatre of the greatest destruction of procesty, and I find it not so extenare the end of the Rue St. Antoine, near the Hode Ville where the street becomes narrow -There are several houses on the north side batered by cannon, and in a tottering condition. On the south side the windows and wood work are amaged by musket balls.

In the Rue ou Faubourg do Temple, the entire ne of the street from the Bouvelard to the Barriere Belville, is more or less damaged. Houses damaged. Pursuing the line of the exterior Boutowards to the head of the Rue de Menilmontant tion of property. Descending the Rue Menil-montant, to the canal, all the houses are damaged,

The most striking destruction of property is at a point at the lower ent of the Rue Fanbourg, St. Antoine, next the Bastile. The cannon posted on he Place, near the column, and at the entrance of the Boulevards, played directly on the housen torming the angles of the Rue de la Bouquettes, he Qay Jenapie, the Rue Faubourg, St. Antoine the Rue de Chaventine, the Rue de Planchett and the Rae de Contrescarp.

The several houses forming the angles of those onverging streets are literally battered to pieces three of them are in ruins, the others exhibit large holes in the walls three or four feet in fiameter, and are in a tottering condition. The shower of balls thrown up the Rue Faubourg St. Antoine riddled the houses on the other side to a distance of some hundred yards. The windows and wood work are for the most part destroyed, and large fragments chipped from the walls on The conflict in this direction appears to have

been directed to the lower end of the street. In ascending the Faubourg, although there are remains of numerous barricides, there are tew marks of fighting. The Rue de la Roquette is impassable-the ruins of houses knocked down forming a smouldering hear, which cannot be safely surmounted on foot. The environs of the Pantheon was another scene of action, but much lewer marks of destruction are observable there.

The narrow line of the Rue St. Jaques had much glass and wood work broken, but the play of

e amillery appears to have been directed on the norch, which has been much disfigured. The sas-reliefs in the pediment which surrounds the estibule, is much battered, and the interior of he building is said to be a good deal damaged .-It has happened fortunately that the parts of the ld buildings generally of small value. The following is the latest report of the supe

e officers killed or wounded in the insurrection Gen. Francois, killied; Gen. Regnaud, killed; Gen Bourgoin received a ball in his thigh, and since died; Gen. Corle, wounded in the leg; Gen. Dameson's leg since amputated; Gen, Davivler, wounded in the loot; General Foucher, wounded; Gen. Lafoutaine, since dead, The number of Colonels and superior officers

on the 29th a sontinel observed a cabriolette, in which were two men, passed by him which atracted his attention. He called on the driver to op-the men were obliged to descend, and a large sum in rold of Russian coinage, and a considerable quantity of catridges were found. They were arrested and taken before the Commissary of Police. They were armed with daggers and

A great number of the balls extracted from the wounded of the National Guard and the army were composed of pieces of iron, which were pier-ced, and a piece of copper was introduced, which projected on each side.

The appointment of Gen Changarnier as Commander-in chief of the National Guard of the Seine, appears in the Moniteur.

The disarming of the legions of the National Guard of Paris, whose conduct crought discredit on them in the late insurrection, is continued

with great activity.

In the best informed quarters, the general opinion prevails that the reat chief of the rection was Caussidiere. It is said that things were not unknown to Louis Blanc, but that he shrunk from any active share. The evidence already obtained by the committee of Enquiry as to the insurrection, goes to show, that on the day before

the insurrection, or Thursday, during the whole day, the chiefs of each of the principal sections of the insurgents, examined the places that each of their sections were to occupy, and that those were to command received their instructions. The organization of sections and brigades was already made, for it corresponded with that of the of these arrangements—the chiefs all met on Thursday evening to confer for the meeting of the following day. Important discoveries appear to have been made by the magistrates on the events

of the insurrection. Documents of the highest importance have been seized, which will show from whence proceeded the money distributed, and who were really the chiefs of the insurrection. EUROPEAN CORN TRADE - LONDON .-The weather has still an unsettled appearance, but the reports in the agricultural districts respecting the growing crops are on the whole favorable .-SCOTLAND .- A very serious riot took place

in Etinburg on the third instant, in consequence of resistance being made to the annuity tax. vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed The news respecting the armistice between lermany and Denmark is confirmed. Paris is for prisoners implicated in the insurrection, as

always the first or among the first to fall beneath A Grammar of the Spanish Language based on was adopted. The motion to reconsider was dethe system of D. Jose de Urcullu, by Fayet e cided in the affirmative, 30 to 20; and the amendits violence. Ot all the men who have ever ocment of Mr. Niles was rejected, 20 to 30. cupied the Presidential Chair, your father is the The constant and daily increasing intercourse least calculated to weather the storm that he is and publicly proclaimed. In the resolutions of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, I find between the United States and Spanish America, getting up. By his political opponents he has ev-er been held in sovereign contempt. Even when makes us welcome every new work that may be raised to the first office in the country, by the soiuseful for the acquisition of the language of our frages of the majority, after a fair canvass, he taking a new and very great extension by the treawas treated with the respect due to his place by few, and the respect due to his place was felt by will, no doubt, increase our relations with that none. Now imagine him succeeding. Suppose